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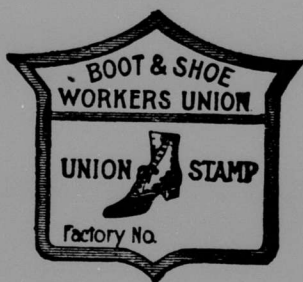
LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—February 5, 1915.

SEAMEN USE NEW TACTICS.
KILLING STRIKERS IN NEW JERSEY.
THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.
AN ABSURD PLAN.
UNFAIR PUBLISHERS.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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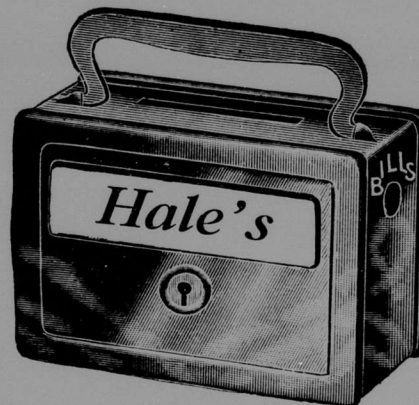
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Seamen Use New Tactics

The International Seamen's Union has adopted new tactics in answering the claims of ship owners that the Seamen's bill, now in conference between the House and Senate, is unnecessary. The seamen have taken the owners' objections and paralleled them with some disaster, as follows:

"First—The first claim was that the vessels were so constructed that they would not sink. Therefore, boats for all persons on board and skilled persons to handle them were not needed.

"Our answer is that this is not the fact, and our answer is emphasized by the sinking of the last word in marine architecture—the Titanic.

"Second—They claimed that modern vessels were so constructed and so provided with fire apparatus and fire extinguishers that they would not burn.

"We insist that there are no vessels which will not burn, and that when a vessel must be abandoned because of fire, the only safety is in boats and men to handle them. Our contention is emphasized by the burning of the Volturno. She had boats enough; she had only six able seamen, three of whom were killed, and six ordinary seamen. Men with insufficient skill tried to lower the boats and failed, except in one instance, and that boat was lost.

"Third—They claimed that vessels not going more than twenty miles from shore do not need complete equipment of boats and men.

"To this claim the loss of the Monroe is a complete answer.

"Fourth—They claimed that the lakes should be exempted because of the nearness to shore and other vessels almost constantly in sight, and because of the wireless and life preservers is all that is needed.

"This contention is answered by the loss of the Empress of Ireland, lost through a collision in the St. Lawrence river, less than three miles off shore, smooth water, wireless working all the time until she sank; help came from shore within two hours, yet 1027 lives were lost, a very large number of them drowning with life preservers on.

"Fifth—The lakes should be exempted along with bays and sounds because of the nearness of the beach, and the waters so shallow that all the decks of the vessel would not be submerged if she were to sink.

"The answer to this contention came on the morning of the 22d of January on the Potomac, not very far from Baltimore. The steamer Maryland took fire. She had a lookout, one man at the wheel, and an officer on watch. It was 4 o'clock in the morning; everybody else asleep except those needed in the engine room and stoke hole. The fire was discovered by the second engineer, who informed the mate; the mate informed the master. They aroused the men. But time is precious under those conditions and the fire had too much headway. The master beached the vessel. She grounded so far from shore, about 300 yards, that there could be no safety except in boats or rafts unless the person was an efficient swimmer. Up to the present it is not known whether anybody was lost. The loss of seven is claimed. It will be difficult to find out because the passenger list was burned.

"On September 1, 1914, the steamer City of Chicago was discovered to be on fire leaving Chicago; the discovery took place when she was at the outer crib; the master ran her back to Chicago, and ran her into the life-saving wharf. He arrived there just in the last minute to save the people, between 250 and 300, and they were saved by other vessels alongside.

"It appears that disasters and accidents have furnished a complete answer to all of the ship owners' claims. The need of skilled men was manifest in the City of Chicago, but still more so in the loss of the Maryland, where the passengers were saved—perhaps all of them—because there were passengers who could and did use the life-saving appliances when the crew failed to use them."

The subject has been before Congress so long, and the seamen have so often demonstrated the utter absurdity of the position of the shipowners, that it is, indeed, strange to find that they still possess the brazenness to attempt to block safety legislation with the same old threadbare arguments.

The time is growing short, as Congress must adjourn not later than March 4th. If any legislation to relieve the present deplorable condition is to be passed it must be done before the final rush of closing up for the year, and those who have hoped that the administration would answer the long demand of the people for an improvement are beginning to be doubtful about it.

The next two weeks will answer the question one way or another.

KILLING STRIKERS IN NEW JERSEY.

Another instance of bloodshed in a labor dispute reopens in the press columns the discussion of the use of armed guards supplied by private "detective agencies." This time New Jersey is the scene of the tragedy, and from the accounts in the New York, Newark, and Philadelphia papers, it appears that 900 employees in the fertilizer works of Liebig & Company and Williams & Clark, situated in the swampy country along the New Jersey Central Railroad between Elizabeth and Perth Amboy, had been on strike since January 2d. They had not been accused of resorting to violence; but they were on the watch for strikebreakers. And both factories were guarded by a force of deputy sheriffs hired from a Newark detective agency. On the morning of January 19th, a crowd of the strikers were waiting for the arrival of the New York train at the station nearest the Williams & Clark plant. John Dowling, a member of the police force of the Borough of Roosevelt, was on duty at the station. Some say the men blocked or flagged the train, but this is what happened, according to Dowling's story, told to a New York "World" reporter:

"I saw the strikers gathering at the station, and I am positive that not a man carried a revolver or any other sort of weapon unless it was a pocket knife. The men seemed most peaceful, and I knew they were not bent on making trouble. Several of them told me that they simply were going to do picket duty, as they expected strikebreakers to come from New York, and were going to try to persuade them to return to their homes or join the strikers.

"The men assembled on public property and were peaceful. I had no authority to interfere with them. When the train drew in there certainly were no ties on the rails, nor did any one wave a red sweater in front of the locomotive.

"I saw several men board the train, and they did it without the least disorder. Then I saw these men get off the rear platform of the last train and make a report to the other strikers. There still wasn't the slightest sign of disorder.

"About this time the big gates of the Williams & Clark mill were thrown open, and out rushed the deputies. The shooting began at once. If those deputies say they fired in the air and that the strikers fired at them first, they lie. The strikers did not fire. They had nothing with which to fire. They simply were butchered. It's impossible to describe how those unarmed, defenseless men were shot down. Some ran and escaped injury. Those who were unable to get to high ground made for the swamps, and it was those men that were shot, beaten, and then shot again.

"I got into the thick of the trouble, but one man in that frantic mob and desperate crowd of gunmen was nothing. The deputies shot until their leader gave the signal. At that time men were all about, wounded and screaming for help. The deputies made not the slightest effort to aid the men they had shot. They simply marched back into the plant and locked themselves in."

Physicians and ambulances were at once called. Two strikers died from gunshot wounds, several lie seriously injured in the Elizabeth hospitals, and over a score in all were hit by the bullets of the deputies. Defenders of the deputies say they were fired on first and acted in self-defense, but local feeling in Carteret, Chrome, and the Borough of Roosevelt seems to sustain the strikers. The New York "Sun" has never been accused of undue leanings toward the employees' side in labor disturbances, but it believes the shooting "to have been wanton and outrageous," since "no evidence to date shows justification or even provocation for it." In an editorial on "The New Jersey Massacre," the Boston "Transcript" de-

clares that this thing "would have been inexcusable in the new States of Arizona and New Mexico, where traces of the old processes of settling differences perhaps still remain. In New Jersey it stands forth as a reproach that it will not be easy to explain satisfactorily." The "Transcript" calls it "more indefensible than anything that has happened in Colorado during the past year." It was worse, agrees the New York "Tribune," than the "Ludlow battle" in the Colorado coal strike.

CONVENTIONS THIS YEAR.

April 24th, New York City, National Print Cutters' Association of America.

May 1st, New York City, United Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers of North America.

May 4th, Louisville, Ky., Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America.

May 10th, New York City, United Hatters of North America.

May 10th, St. Louis, Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

May 10th, San Francisco, American Federation of Musicians.

May 19, Buffalo, N. Y., Switchmen's Union of North America.

May 29th, Washington, D. C., Steel Plate Transferrers' Association of America.

June 7th, Philadelphia, Pa., International Fur Workers' Union of the United States and Canada.

June 7th, San Francisco, International Association of Marble Workers.

June 14th, Washington, D. C., International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America.

June 14th, St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada, Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America.

June 14th, San Francisco, Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.

June 17th, New York City, White Rats (Actors) Union of America.

June 21st, Chicago, Amalgamated Glass Workers' International Association.

June 21st, Buffalo, N. Y., Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

July, Atlantic City, N. J., National Brotherhood of Operative Potters.

July 5th, New York City, Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union of America.

July 5th, Chicago, International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees of America.

July 20th, Milwaukee, Wis., Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.

August, San Francisco, International Brotherhood of Roofers, Composition, Damp and Waterproof Workers of the United States and Canada.

August 2d, Detroit, Mich., Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance.

August 2d, San Francisco, International Seamen's Union of America.

August 2d, East St. Louis, Ill., Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.

August 2d, Cincinnati, Ohio, International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

August 3d, Detroit, Mich., International Glove Workers' Union of America.

August 9th, Los Angeles, International Typographical Union.

August 16th, San Francisco, International Photo Engravers' Union of North America.

September, San Francisco, American Brotherhood of Cement Workers.

September 6th, San Francisco, National Federation of Post Office Clerks.

September 9th, Boston, Spinners' International Union.

September 13th, Rochester, N. Y., Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

September 15th, Minneapolis, Minn., Brotherhood of Railroad Freight Handlers.

September 20th, San Francisco, International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

September 20th, San Francisco, Coopers' International Union of North America.

September, St. Paul, Minn., International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America.

October 4th, San Francisco, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America.

October 18th, New York, United Textile Workers of America.

November 8th, San Francisco, American Federation of Labor.

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EXPOSITION NEWS NOTES.

The number of exhibit packages already landed at the docks of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition by Australia has reached 2000. All these exhibits are being installed inside the Australian pavilion. The exhibits from New Zealand are almost as numerous but these are being placed in the eleven exhibit palaces of the exposition.

The third large shipment from Holland for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition arrived on the exposition grounds this week and consists of eleven carloads of rhododendrons, clipped conifers and bulbs. These will complete the most important landscape gardening exhibit ever made by Holland outside her own borders.

More than 40,000 square feet of exhibit space will be occupied by the German government at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. The German display will be divided between the palaces of Education, Liberal Arts, Varied Industries and Machinery. In addition to these exhibits there will be displays in the Palace of Fine Arts and other exhibit palaces by German Industries.

At the present time there are more than 400 national and international congresses and conventions that have chosen San Francisco as the 1915 meeting place. The last of these to choose San Francisco was the National Congress of Vocational Guidance, which wired the exposition officials on January 13th that it will meet in San Francisco in August. There are now 25 educational conventions on the 1915 list.

The United States fuel ship Caesar brought 500 tons of government exhibits to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition on January 13th. The display constitutes the largest exhibit ever made by a government in an exposition. It will occupy more than 192,000 square feet, and will represent every department of the government.

Construction of the model marine camp at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition has begun. Three companies of marines have been organized as a battalion under the command of Major J. T. Myers and have been assigned to duty at the exposition.

The pavilion of Siam at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition will be shipped completed from Bangkok, Siam, according to advices just received from Siam by exposition officials. It is of the style of a Siamese grand palace.

Two of the famous Dexter cattle, known as "the poor man's friend," have been given to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition by the Marchioness of Conyngham, of Slane Castle, County Meath, Ireland. They are small black animals less than 40 inches tall but renowned as high producers of good quality and on very small feed. They may be an answer to the high cost of living question.

The Panama-Pacific International Exposition established new pre-exposition attendance records before the gates closed on January 10th to remain closed until the opening day of February 20th. The attendance was 2,500,000. In addition to being greater than the combined pre-exposition attendance of all other great expositions this is almost equal to the total attendance of the Lewis and Clark exposition in 1905. Total pre-exposition receipts for the 1915 exposition were \$679,383.37 as compared to the St. Louis pre-exposition total of \$208,149.31, which gives the California exposition an excess of \$471,234.06. The attendance on the last day of the pre-exposition period was more than 50,000. The daily average at Buffalo during the exposition period was 29,000; at Seattle's Alaska-Yukon, 20,000; at Omaha, 11,600; at Jamestown, 6800; at St. Louis, 68,000, and at Chicago, 120,000.

**SHOULD IMITATE HOUSTON.
(American Economic League.)**

Chicago's Board of Assessors ought to go to Houston, Texas, to learn how to solve the city's taxation problem. Like the Texas city, Chicago has the misfortune of being located in a State with a constitution that requires all property to be assessed for taxation at a uniform rate. The amending clause of the Illinois constitution allows but one article to be amended at one time. A two-thirds vote of the legislature is required to submit the amendment. The people can only vote on it at a regular election when State officials are chosen. To be adopted it is not enough that it receive a majority of all votes cast on it; it must get a majority of the votes cast for State offices. These provisions make it possible for a small minority to block even the submission of an amendment. So the present constitution, which was adopted 45 years ago, is not an expression of the will of the people of today, while the popular majority is deprived of power to amend it without consent of a minority.

The tax system which the constitution requires, is, of course, a failure. Under it all exemptions are illegal. Even a poor laundress' wash tubs are taxable. But assessors refuse to go to that length, even though that does violate their official oaths. Of course, the personal property tax is unequally levied for the reason that no one anywhere has yet found out a way to assess it equally.

Besides having the misfortune to be located in a State with an archaic constitution, Chicago has had the bad luck to have a State's Attorney so far behind the times as to believe that he can enforce the personal property tax. He has accordingly had criminal indictments drawn against a number of wealthy men for tax dodging. If he looked for popular applause he has certainly been disappointed. Nearly every paper in the city is showing what strict enforcement of the law will do to others than the wealthy, and that is making the State's Attorney's action unpopular.

But if the law is not to be enforced, what should be done? That is where Chicago can profitably learn from Houston, Texas. Houston has a tax commissioner in J. J. Pastoriza who holds that as long as the tax laws must be violated anyway they might as well be violated in a way to give some approach toward a wise and just system of taxation. So he does not assess personal property at all, assesses buildings and

other improvements at 25 per cent of their real value and land at 75 per cent. This system encourages capital to come to Houston, discourages the holding of vacant lots and stimulates improvements. It has been in operation now for four years and Houston has prospered under it. The Houston system is getting to be known as a model form throughout Texas. It is a good model for Chicago to follow.

While waiting for a constitutional amendment, Chicago should put in charge of her tax department, officials like the one who has made Houston famous—and prosperous. The same should be done by every city suffering from outrageous tax laws imposed by cast-iron constitutions.

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AN ABSURD PLAN.

John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers of America and now a member of the State Workmen's Compensation Commission, told the Federal Industrial Commission that the Rockefeller plan of settling labor troubles in Colorado was "simply absurd."

"No good can come out of such a plan," he said. "The unorganized men can be depended upon to select to represent them only men the bosses want. They may not be directly influenced to do this, but there will be an indirect influence which they cannot resist. We have seen such a thing before. The slogan, 'We might as well starve idle as starve working,' will be raised again, just as it was in 1900 in the anthracite fields."

Mr. Mitchell's reference was to the plan of collective bargaining suggested to the Rockefeller interests by W. L. Mackenzie King, former Commissioner of Labor of Canada, who was recently employed by the Rockefeller foundation to conduct an investigation into industrial relations.

Mr. Mitchell thought the referendum and recall was of advantage to labor.

Speaking of compensation for workmen, Mr. Mitchell said it was effective in more ways than one.

"When," he said, "it costs more to kill a man than it does to save him the employers will save their workers."

Mr. Mitchell said that where men are unorganized the death rate is higher and the wage rate lower.

"For instance," he said, "the death rate in Colorado and West Virginia is about six per one thousand."

He said he did not know just how much the "partial control" of financial interests over the industries had affected the workers. It, however, appeared, he said, that the financial institutions were able to "control the situation." He cited as an example the settlement of the anthracite coal strike of 1902, when J. P. Morgan & Co. suggested a satisfactory solution, after one offered by the railroads had been turned down.

Referring to wages in the Pennsylvania anthracite region, he said they were about 40 per cent higher now than before the settlement of the strike.

Mitchell testified he believed certain improvements had resulted in the betterment of the condition of the workers. As, for example, he pointed to the United States Steel Corporation.

UNIONS HAVE FOUGHT TUBERCULOSIS.

Organized labor has not been entirely unmindful of the fight against tuberculosis, although many of the largest unions have paid little or no attention to the plague which is decimating their membership.

The Typographical and Cigar Makers' unions have been among the pioneers in their appreciation of the problem of tuberculosis in their ranks. As early as 1898, the International Typographical Union opened an annex of 80 beds in their home at Colorado Springs for tuberculous printers. This work, accompanied for years by an educational campaign, has helped to control the spread of tuberculosis in this craft. The cigar makers, while they have not opened any institution of their own, have for more than 10 years preached and practiced in many ways the prevention of tuberculosis.

Following the success of the Typographical Union, the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union in 1911 opened a home with special provision for tuberculous brothers at Rogersville, Tenn. The International Photo-Engravers' Union has for five years given the subject of tuberculosis careful consideration and

has devised and enforced many helpful regulations for improving the working conditions in this craft. Tuberculous members of this union are cared for in private and public tuberculosis sanatoria in various parts of the country. In 1909, the International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union recommended that its members ally themselves with the organized anti-tuberculosis campaign in various parts of the country. This action has since been followed up in various ways. The National Brotherhood of Operative Potters, following a careful study of tuberculosis in their industry, has set aside a fund for the care of their consumptive members.

The American Federation of Labor for the last six or seven years has also repeatedly, by special resolution, indorsed the general anti-tuberculosis campaign or special phases of it. A number of other national and international unions and several locals and federations have also co-operated in special ways with the anti-tuberculosis movement.

MEMORIAL MEDALS FOR SAFETY.

The highest honor probably ever bestowed upon any workman in the United States was accorded to Henry Vinton Neal, a mechanic in the shops of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, on January 29th at the annual dinner of the American Electric Railway Association, when President Arthur Williams of the American Museum of Safety announced the winner of the Anthony N. Brady Memorial Medals for safety work. In announcing the award to Neal, President Williams referred to it as "the highest American order of industrial merit." Mr. Neal has served with credit on the safety committee of the road employing him and his suggestions have been of inestimable value in carrying out the extensive safety campaign which made possible the winning of the A. N. Brady memorial gold medal by the Boston Elevated Railway in competition with all the other roads of the United States. Partly as a result of Neal's efforts a complete safety system has been adopted in the machine shops, the negligent handling of material has been abolished and during the past year accidents have been reduced by 19.6 per cent.

Early in 1914 the family of the late Anthony N. Brady authorized the award annually by the American Museum of Safety of a gold medal to the American electric railway company which for the year of the award shall have done the most to conserve the safety and health of the public and its employees. In addition to the gold medal awarded to the company, a replica in silver will be awarded to the member of the operating staff who has most contributed to the successful record of the company. Another replica in bronze will be awarded to that employee of the company whose services have been of the greatest value in the promotion of safety and health. The Boston Elevated Railway Company of which Gen. Bancroft is president is the winner of the gold medal, Russel Adams Sears, vice-president of the road, is the winner of the silver medal, and Neal is winner of the bronze medal. The committee on award consists of Bion J. Arnold, chairman; chairman Board of Supervising Engineers, Chicago; Will J. French, commissioner Industrial Accident Commission of the State of California; Jas. H. McGraw, president McGraw Publishing Company, Inc., New York; Frank J. Sprague, New York; Professor George F. Swain, chairman Boston Transit Commission; Dr. W. H. Tolman, secretary, director, the American Museum of Safety.

Against criticism a man can neither protest nor defend himself. He must act in spite of it, and then criticism will gradually give in to him. —Goethe.

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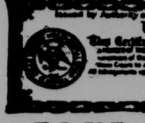
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UNFAIR PUBLISHERS.

At a meeting of the Boston Allied Printing Trades Council held Monday, January 4, 1915, it was unanimously voted to wage a publicity campaign concerning the firm of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. of Boston, Mass., and also the firm of G. & C. Merriam Co. of Springfield, Mass., for the following reasons:

The Riverside Press is the printing plant owned by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. It is located in Cambridge, Mass., which city is a part of Greater Boston, and under the jurisdiction of the Boston Allied Printing Trades Council. A large number of men and women are employed in the different mechanical departments. During the past two years every effort has been made by the Boston Allied Printing Trades Council, and the printing trades unions of Greater Boston, to have this concern grant the working conditions and pay the scales of wages established in this locality. To date they have absolutely refused to do this.

The G. & C. Merriam Co. of Springfield, Mass., are publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary. Their printing and binding is done by the Riverside Press. The established scales of wages and working conditions of this locality are not given the employees doing the mechanical work on this dictionary. The Merriam Co. has absolutely refused to have this work done under fair wage and working conditions.

The men and women employed in the different mechanical departments of the Riverside Press have urgently requested the Boston Allied Printing Trades Council, and printing trades unions of Greater Boston, to use every possible means to have Houghton, Mifflin & Co. grant them the established working conditions and scales of wages of this locality.

The Boston Allied Printing Trades Council asks your organization to communicate immediately with these concerns asking them why these conditions prevail, and suggest they satisfactorily adjust them. The address of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. is 4 Park street, Boston, Mass.; the address of G. & C. Merriam Co. is Myrick Building, Springfield, Mass. Kindly have a committee from your organization visit the school committee in your town or city and inform them of the conditions under which the books published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are printed and bound. Kindly furnish this council with copy of letter sent and reply received by your organization.

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We have arranged to carry on this publicity campaign as long as is necessary to secure the results desired. With your help the results desired can be secured.

LATEST LABOR DECISION.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court declaring void the Kansas "coercion law" is likely to have far-reaching results.

In effect the court held that an employer has a right to demand that his employees shall give up their membership in unions as a condition of employment.

That the questions involved caused differences of opinion in the high court is evident by the fact that such able men as Justices Hughes, Holmes and Day should have signed a dissenting opinion.

While the court does not interfere with the right of an individual to join a labor organization, the decision gives the employer a right to say that if a man does join such an organization he will be dismissed.

There are two sides to this matter. An employer is deeply interested in the relations his employees may have with labor organizations because of the effect such relationships may have on the worker. But an employee for self-protection has the right to unite with other workers.

With or without regard to the specific grant of the right to dictate in this matter, employers universally have claimed the privilege of refusing to employ men who joined certain organizations. It was this fact that led to the passage of laws in various States depriving the employers of such power. The Supreme Court makes specifically legal a power that employers claimed and used when they desired.

It is difficult for a layman to understand the fine points of legal argument which give an employee the right to join an organization and then also give an employer a right to say that he must give up his organization or his job.—Sacramento "Daily Union."

INFANT MORTALITY.

The Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor issued Wednesday the first report in its study of infant mortality in the United States.

The report emphasizes the fact that this is only the first item in a proposed extended inquiry. While it carefully avoids conclusions, certain conditions are pointed out as coincident with a high infant death rate in the one city under consideration.

It finds that the infant death rate varied in different parts of the same city. In the poorest section, where sanitary conditions were at their worst, the rate was 271 per thousand babies, or more than five times that of the choice residential section of the city.

The deaths of the babies investigated were in inverse proportion to the earnings of their fathers. Babies whose fathers earned less than ten dollars a week died at the rate of 256 per thousand. Those who fathers earned twenty-five or more dollars a week died at the rate of 84 per thousand.

The report shows that artificially-fed babies died at a much more rapid rate than breast-fed babies. In the earlier months of the baby's life exclusive breast-feeding appears to be the only safe method. Only 46.6 babies per thousand died under one year of age when breast fed for at least three months, as against 165.8 per thousand who died when fed exclusively on artificial food up to the age of three months.

Where mothers were employed a large part of the time in heavy work babies died at a much more rapid rate. In one group of 19 mothers whose babies all died, 15 had been keeping lodgers, an arduous occupation among the foreign women, where the wife without extra charge often washes and irons for the lodgers and buys and prepares their food.

The city bears its share of responsibility for infant deaths. A high rate of infant deaths was found in coincidence with neglected streets and insanitary housing. The report shows for 135 miles of streets and alleys only 41 miles of sewers and 36 outlets, only 64 per cent of the streets paved, and but 11 per cent of the alleys. In houses where water had to be carried in from outdoors, the infant death rate was 198 per thousand, as against 118 per thousand where water was piped into the house.

These findings are based on a report as to infant mortality conditions in Johnstown, Pa. Other cities now being studied are Manchester, N. H., Brockton, Mass., and Saginaw, Mich.

To despair of none, to refuse to help none, to give, to love, to live for others, these are the stepping-stones to real thankfulness.—Margaret E. Sangster.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1915.

Then to side with Truth is noble when we share
her wretched crust,
Ere her cause bring fame and profit, and 'tis
prosperous to be just;
Then it is the brave man chooses, while the
coward stands aside,
Doubting in his abject spirit, till his Lord is
crucified,
And the multitude make virtue of the faith they
had denied.

—Lowell.

The union label is just as important today and
tomorrow as it was yesterday. The demand can
never be excessive, but there is great danger of
it being lax.

The Board of Supervisors on Monday unani-
mously passed an appropriation of \$10,000 in or-
der to put to work married resident unemployed
men. Supervisor Gallagher fought vigorously
for a larger amount, but yielded when he learned
that there was danger of the defeat of the entire
matter if more than \$10,000 was insisted upon.

A business man said to us the other day: "I
see the unions are after the Legislature again
this year. When will you fellows have enough?"
We informed him we never expected to reach
Utopia and like all other persons we would
change with the times and try to keep abreast
of them, but would never cease to struggle for
justice until we had attained it.

The testimony of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., be-
fore the Industrial Relations Commission plainly
sets forth the evils of absentee ownership of
great industries. He knew absolutely nothing
of conditions in the Colorado mines, yet per-
sistently supported the fight of his managers
against the union even though he had been ad-
vised they were ignoring State laws and slaugh-
tering men, women and children.

The indications are that the gold brick ped-
dling Brais of the tailors is going to have a hard
time making good his promise to deliver the
Tailors' Union over to the disgruntled seceders
of the garment workers. Circulars and protests
are flooding in upon him at headquarters. The
Canadian locals, too, are vigorously protesting
against what they term the "sell-out." They also
state that at the Rochester conference between
the rebel garment workers and Brais and his
crowd, salaries of \$50 per week were voted to
Hillman and Brais. Apparently the incompetent
will fail ignominiously in his purpose, but in the
meantime he will have caused a lot of trouble
for the workers in the industry.

:- The President's Veto :-

President Wilson last week vetoed the immigration bill because of the literacy test contained in it. His main reason for so doing, he said, was that America had been a haven of refuge for the oppressed of all lands and he desired that the door should be kept open.

As a matter of fact America long since ceased to be a haven of refuge to anyone, and the immigrants coming to our shores were lured here by the falsehoods of American railway and steamship companies interested in robbing them of their meagre savings for transportation charges. The revolutionists who have come to our shores and were entitled to succor under the principle that our President holds so dear have been promptly handed back to their respective governments to be dealt with as those governments desired.

The United States with its millions of idle men certainly can not be a haven of refuge for those who are inveigled into coming by unscrupulous employers solely for the purpose of glutting the labor market and tearing down the stand-
ard of life of the workers already here.

At the hearing held by the President on the measure, ex-Congressman Bourke Cochran, New York lawyer, and Congressman Gallivan, of Massachu-
setts, led the opposition. Their rounded sentences and inspiring appeals for the American flag might well be termed classics for school boys. Such gems as this were common: "A constellation in the firmament of civilization."

Mr. Cochran indicated who he represented, however, when, in opposition to the literacy test, he said: "I believe a hand calloused with labor should be a better passport."

Former Lieutenant Governor Whitman told the President he represented Tammany, and that that organization was opposed to the bill.

Charles Edward Russell, magazine writer and lecturer, said "one million Socialists" oppose the bill, which, he declared, was "unsound and could not be enforced."

Secretary Morrison, of the A. F. of L., diplomatically called attention to the opposition of some associations "that depend for existence for contributions from the employing class." In referring to the \$60,000,000 annual income of steamship companies, he said "this will account in a great measure for the opposition of societies of various nationalities composed wholly or partly of business men and the attorneys of business men," whose freight charges might be increased to meet the companies' deficit if immigration was restricted. The unionist presented organized labor's position on this question, and showed, by the testimony of investigators, that workers are correct when they state that ignorant aliens are beating down the living standard of American wage earners.

The President gave two and one-half hours to the hearing, which was di-
vided between the two forces. Secretary Morrison had charge of the time for friends of the bill.

J. H. Patten, representing the three farmers' organizations, comprising millions of members, presented resolutions passed by national and State conven-
tions in favor of the bill. The speaker denied the claim that farmers desire the sort of immigrants the bill is intended to exclude. He protested against the "Russianizing" of American labor because of the influx of ignorant aliens.

William M. Clark, vice-president Order of Railroad Conductors, spoke on behalf of the railroad brotherhoods, representing 350,000 workers, who favor the bill.

Dr. Stewart Paton, of New York, on behalf of various organizations of alienists and state boards of health, said that three-fourths of the insanity in certain sections of the country is the result of illiterate immigration. He said the cost of maintaining them is greater than the cost of our common school education. His figures were startling. He said this insanity could be largely traced to the flood of aliens arriving every year.

Professor Fairchild, of Yale University, insisted that the illiteracy test is American and fair. He stated that when this same bill was up for consideration in previous Congresses, Italy built school houses, in anticipation of its passage. The school houses were abandoned when the bill was defeated.

Professor Ross, of Wisconsin University, said that of all the tests that had been proposed to restrict immigration, the one of illiteracy was the best.

Opponents to the bill showed much alarm at the prospects of this country running short of labor. Many opponents declared in favor of restriction, but "not this kind." None of them, however, even hinted of an effective substitute. Among other speakers against the bill were: Representative Sabath, Illinois; Goldfogle, New York; J. Hampton Moore, Pennsylvania, and Professor Larned, of the University of Pennsylvania; Oscar Villard editor New York "Evening Post," and several representatives of foreign fraternal, and other organizations.

Fluctuating Sentiments

While giving testimony before the United States Industrial Relations Committee, in New York, President Gompers was asked this question, referring to a statement by E. J. Berwind, coal operator: "Mr. Berwind said there were good unions and bad unions. Don't you think a union that didn't ask for shorter hours, higher pay and better conditions would be considered by employers a good union?" "Yes, sir—magnificent," answered the A. F. of L. executive. "Corporations think good unions are like good dogs—don't bite. They like unions that will sing 'My Country 'Tis of Thee,' and bless their employers."

To show the way in which rivers are gauged—that is, how the volume of running streams is measured—by the United States Geological Survey, the exhibit maintained by the Survey at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, in San Francisco, will include a display of automatic gauges, run by electricity, which record the fluctuating heights of water of an artificial river—one flowing through a tank. The work of measuring the flow of the various streams of the United States every day in the year and some of them several times a day affords an invaluable basis for the study of our water resources. Upon the data thus obtained engineers depend in working out plans of water-power development, irrigation, drainage—in fact, every project in which running water is a factor.

An instructive feature of the exhibit presented by the United States Geological Survey at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, in San Francisco, will be a practical illustration of the stuff from which not "dreams" but common things are made—the ore or other raw material as it is obtained from the earth, and maps showing where it occurs in the United States. For example, many of the familiar household articles will be there, such as an aluminum saucepan, an electric bulb filament, and a fountain-pen point, and above each of these articles will be shown the mineral from which it is made, in its various stages of development traced back to the ore.

His workmen are finding out that Mr. Ford wants more than their work and time. They must live in houses to suit him. They must not take in boarders if they are married. If they are boarders they must be good boarders. They must keep good hours. They must not double up to save money. Of course they must not be "gay." They must live as Mr. Ford or his inspectors want them to live in every respect. He won't have anything going on in anybody's home that he doesn't approve of. If he finds anything wrong, they lose their jobs. Now, Mr. Ford means well. . . . But it is highly doubtful if he will gain his ends. For people who work for a man, sell him their labor. They do not sell him their liberty, their very souls. . . . They will want to live their own lives in their own way, not in Mr. Ford's way, good as the latter may seem. They will for the most part probably prefer more freedom even at lesser pay, to high pay and restricted liberty. And the trouble with philanthropists is just this: that they want to be good to us if we will be good in their particular and peculiar way. Mr. Ford's employees may like his wage scale, but they won't like it if it involves their submission to a system of snooping and spying and the methods of the social inquisition. . . . Oh, yes, Mr. Ford is a philanthropist of the purest water. That is to say he is a sort of velvet-gloved tyrant.—"Reedy's Mirror."

Wit at Random

Small Boy—"Good fishin'? Yessir; ye go down that private road till ye come to th' sign 'Trespassers Will Be Prosecuted,' cross the field with th' bull in it an' you'll see a sign 'No Fishing Allowed'—that's it."—"Life."

"Why did you send your sweetheart to the wilds of Africa to hunt diamonds?"

"Two reasons; he might come back with a fortune or he might not come back at all."—Philadelphia "Public Ledger."

When unexpected company came to dinner, little Betty was told privately that she and mother would have to have oyster soup without the oysters. The young lady was much flattered at her share in this sacrifice to hospitality, and apparently disappointed when she found one small oyster in her plate. Holding it on the spoon, she inquired in a stage whisper:

"Mother, shouldn't Mrs. Smith have this oyster, too?"—New York "Evening Post."

"Madam," said the man in the street-car, "I know I ought to get up and give you my seat, but unfortunately I've recently joined the Sit Still Club."

"That's all right, sir," replied the woman. "And you must excuse me for staring at you so hard; I am a member of the Stand and Stare Club."

She proved herself so active and conscientious a member that the man began to feel uncomfortable under her gaze. Finally he rose and said: "Take my seat, madam; I guess I'll resign from my club and join yours."—Boston "Transcript."

There was a half-witted youth in Bridgetown to whom the neighboring farmers liked to offer a penny and a nickel.

Gathered about him in a circle on market day, the farmers, one after another, would say:

"Now, which'll yer have, Peter? Here's a cent—here's a nickel—take your choice."

And fool Peter would invariably choose the cent rather than the nickel, and the farmers before such incredible foolishness would roar with laughter, double in two and slap their legs noisily with their brown hands.

"Peter," a man said one day to the lunatic, "why is it that you always take the cent instead of the nickel?"

Peter grinned a cunning grin. "Suppose I took the nickel," said he, "would I ever get a chance to take another one?"

It was a crowded car. Among those who could not find seats was a young lady. Close to where she stood an old man was sitting. He struggled as if to arise. The young woman cast a glance of scorn at one or two men hiding behind newspapers. "Please don't get up," she said to the old man, "I beg you won't." The conductor rang the bell and the car went on. The old man's features worked convulsively and he mopped his face with his handkerchief. At the next stopping place he again tried to rise, and again the young woman tried to stop him. "I would much rather stand," she said, continuing to block his way. "I don't care whether you would or not," said the old man, crimson with fury, "I want to get out. You've made me come half a mile too far already. Here, you stop the car." But it was too late, the bell had already rung and he had to wait until the next stopping place was reached.

Miscellaneous

THE GREAT IMMORTAL VIEW.

By J. J. Galvin.

I know I'm not good-lookin', and I can't mix up with scholars;

Am lackin' in accomplishments, and don't possess the dollars.

I haven't the surroundin's here that go to make men gracious.

And often take the worst of it through bein' contumacious.

I'd like to be some different, and wish that God had made me

More ornamental—more at ease—with mental gifts to shade me.

The whole thing is distressin' when my faults pass in review

Till I turn for consolation to The Great Immortal View.

If I'm not a bit good-lookin', and I can't train with the scholars;

Am lackin' in accomplishments, and don't possess the dollars;

I entertain no envy for the talented and great, But jog along contentedly, in my quiet natural gait.

Yet, while I jog contentedly, and do the best I can,

I cultivate some attributes to elevate the man. The scholars don't need all the books, nor Croesus all the earth;

I'll ask for a division, on the basis of our worth.

I'd like our favored brothers of the pulpit, bench and bar,

Our statesmen and our millionaires, to be the guidin' star

To light the strugglin' masses, with a radiance kind and true,

On the pathway leadin' upward to The Great Immortal View.

I'm satisfied that triumph comes to him of right good will;

That Faith, and Hope, and Penitence await on Mercy still.

There'll be no poor, there'll be no rich, and there'll be no very best,

When the multitudes assemble, at the Final Judgment test.

ON GETTING STALE.

By George Matthew Adams.

The gospel of change is one of the finest gospels in the world to preach to a man or woman of action. We get so wrapped up in the work of our days that we lose perspective, our viewpoint narrows and what was at first a thrilling experience to us becomes a commonplace.

No matter how faithfully you may work at your tasks; no matter how regular you may be in your duties; no matter how methodical the action of your brain, unless you change—unless you give your whole being an occasional new atmosphere, you are bound to grow stale, and no man can help you.

Get away from things for a while—make a change.

Psychologists say that the thing that really lifts the work of life itself out of a continual situation of monotony is interest. But we lose interest in the task or environment that becomes commonplace.

Get away from things for a while—make a change.

Freshen up. Give your eyes full light.

American Federation Newsletter

Safety Suits Started.

United States officials have started action in the Federal Court against the Detroit, Toledo and Ironton Railway and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway for violating the United States safety appliance act.

Favor Day Work Principle.

A delegation of unionists called on Governor Walsh of Massachusetts and asked him to favor the day labor principle in the construction of a big dry dock to be built in Boston. The workers favor the State building the dry dock directly instead of letting the work out to contractors.

Charter New International.

The American Federation of Labor has issued a charter to the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, as a result of numerous conferences held by workers in this calling who have maintained separate organizations. With the aid of A. F. of L. officials a settlement was reached several months ago, which was later indorsed by the interested workers, who are now all in one international.

Oppose "Labor Bureau" Idea.

Trades unionists of New Jersey are opposing the plan favored by the State Economy and Efficiency Commission to abolish the Department of Labor and Statistics. The workers' reasons are: First, it attacks the principles of civil service; second, it places the administration of labor laws in the hands of unsalaried, untrained men; third, it destroys a department of labor that has proven its value in safeguarding the welfare of workers of the State. It is claimed the new plan does not provide for efficiency but makes possible the "filling of too many soft jobs," and places the intricate problems of labor in the hands of those least fitted to deal with them.

To Amend Copyright Law.

In a bill introduced in the House, Representative Oldfield, of Arkansas, would end all the rights of a publisher or owner of a book with the expiration of the copyright. The text of the bill follows: "Upon the expiration of the copyright of the book, or the renewal thereof, should the same be renewed, there shall exist no superior rights of any nature whatsoever in the publisher or former proprietor thereof to the matter which has been the subject of copyright, or to the name or title thereof, but both the matter which has been the subject of copyright and its name or title shall fall into the public domain, and thereafter be forever free to the unrestricted use of the public."

Mr. Drew Asks a Question.

Walter Drew, of the National Association of Manufacturers, persists in "wanting to know" if trade unions condone violence. At the hearings of the United States Industrial Relations Commission, in New York, one of the members read from a slip of paper this question for President Gompers to answer: "If a union injures others unlawfully through a boycott, a sympathetic strike or by violence and dynamite, ought it not to be held liable for damages?" President Gompers insisted that the author's name be given, and when told it was Drew, replied: "He asked the same question in the same way in the Senate judiciary committee investigation. Well, I reply that any person who uses violence and injures others should be punished. The question is so couched as to be nothing but an insult." Later Drew persisted in interrupting the unionist and

the chairman threatened to ask him to retire from the hearing unless he desisted.

More Regulation.

"The kettle boils and bubbles," as the old saw says. Faddish and half-baked idea inventors are always in evidence, and their particular delight seems to be to institute some fantastic regulation for the individual. A society in Pittsburgh, quartered in one of the churches, has just evolved a plan making it mandatory on women employed as clerks, saleswomen and stenographers to be attired in uniforms during working hours. Whether the idea behind this is to make for cheaper dress has not yet developed, but the bringing to a dead level is evident. Against this innovation there is coming a vigorous protest from those who would be affected, but some of the organizations of women, whose members are not compelled to work, seem to take kindly to the uniform idea. It is not likely that the scheme can be carried through, for the average woman is pretty obstinate in matters of dress, and furthermore, an apparel which designates a distinctive class, is obnoxious.

Cutters' Strike Declared Off.

After a five months' struggle for higher wages the strike of glove cutters of Gloversville and Jamestown, N. Y., has been declared off. Workers in the latter city favored continuing the strike, but were out-voted and later accepted the majority decision. Practically all strikers will secure their old position, because of an increasing demand for this product. While hints have been heard that wages will be raised by the manufacturers "when business warrants this action," the workers are skeptical, and declare they will maintain their organization and start another strike within the next few months if necessary. The workers had but a small organization when they struck. The American Federation of Labor assisted in strengthening the union and appealed for financial assistance, but the organization has not acquired sufficient power to successfully combat the powerful manufacturers' organization. A. F. of L. Organizers Wyatt and Flett are aiding the cutters to build up a solid resistance against the manufacturers, who have not raised wages for seventeen years.

Danger in Child Labor.

In a speech on child labor, Miss Whiting, representing the Child Labor Committee of New York State, said that every year there are on an average about 15,000 children leaving school to seek 5000 vacant positions, and that this average shows how vast a number have to wander about the streets looking for work which they are unable to find. "Pupils who leave school before graduating," she continued, "especially those under the ages of sixteen, usually enter the field of unskilled labor at low wages and remain there the rest of their life. This is due to lack of mental training and sometimes to improper physical development. They often wander from one job to another because they are unable to stick to one long enough to make any headway. But not only does going to work impede progress in business, but it often impairs the health. The death rate among the workers is far greater than among the non-workers—the chief cause being consumption. Worse than all is the bad effect on the morals of the child. More working children go wrong than non-workers. More working children are arrested and brought before the Children's Court than school children. This is largely due to the bad associations formed."

Truth sets aside speech, act, time, place indeed, but brings nakedly forward now the principle of things highest and least.—Robert Browning.

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KINDS OF WEATHER

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..... Musicians' Mutual Protective Union

Headquarters and secretaries' office, 68 Haight. The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held Tuesday, February 2, 1915, President A. A. Greenbaum presiding.

Transfers deposited: Harry Osborn, Local 118, Warren, O.; Thos. Steele, Local 9, Boston; Louis C. Fox, Local 117, Tacoma; Jack Darrell, Local 103, Columbus, O.; Frank Gregory, Local 47, Los Angeles; Chas. Kramer, Local 153, San Jose; F. J. Houseley, Local 47, Los Angeles.

The following members were reinstated to membership: A. Schildret, E. R. Donaldson, J. Helget, J. Livingston, L. E. Rosebrook, Dave Ratto, J. W. Frank, J. Rigoli, T. P. Carroll, Lloyd E. Smith, Wm. Christensen, H. Riley, C. Benson, H. S. Donaldson, W. L. Blayney, R. Ghirardelli, H. J. Geisel, B. F. Howard, Miss E. Sargent, J. R. Kardoza, J. J. Walton, A. A. Akounine, C. Kaplan, J. Devencenzi, Ben McKay, J. G. Schiller, W. A. Swesey, L. W. Ford, A. Scrantoni, P. Dugan, M. J. Anderson.

The Arcade Dancing Pavilion, corner of Jones and Eddy streets, has been placed in Class B list of halls.

The regular monthly meeting of the union will be held on Thursday, February 11, 1915, at 11 a. m. There will be several resolutions as well as other important matters to come before the meeting and members are requested to attend. Note the hour has been changed from 1 p. m. to 11 a. m., in the hopes of securing a better attendance.

Joe Figone is back from Sacramento until March 4th, when he will return to again take up his duties as clerk in the State Assembly.

Edmund Lichtenstein, Local 76, is reported playing at the Orpheum; Ernst Gargano, Local 125, at Pantages, and J. Ziero and Luige Roccia, Local 310, at the Alcazar.

.....
Mankind, not having been able to cure mortality, misery, ignorance, have counseled themselves, in order to be happy, not to think about those things; this is all that they have been able to invent to console themselves for such a weight of misfortunes. But it is a wretched consolation, because it does not aim to cure trouble, but simply to hide it a little while, and because hiding it keeps people from thinking about really healing it. Thus, by a strange reversal of the nature of man, it comes to pass that unhappiness, which is his most apparent ill, is in one sense his greatest blessing, because it tends more than anything else to make him seek for true healing; and that pleasure which he regards as his greatest good is in fact his worst evil, because more than any other thing it lures him away from seeking the remedy for his ills.—Pascal.

.....
Changes are coming fast upon the world. In the violent struggle of opposite interests, the decaying prejudices that have bound men together in the old forms of society, are snapping asunder, one after another. Must we look forward to a hopeless succession of evils, in which exasperated parties will be alternately victors and victims, till all sink under some one power, whose interest it is to preserve a quiet despotism? Who can hope for a better result unless the great lesson be learnt that there can be no essential improvement in the conditions of society without the improvement of men as moral and religious beings, and that this can be effected only by religious truth?—Andrews Norton.

.....
Remember "Labor Clarion" advertisers. They advertise to get your patronage, and they are entitled to your consideration. A little reciprocity will help all around.

HOW ABOUT OUR EMPLOYEES?

By Walter R. Dunn.

San Francisco pensions its fire horses. After a fire horse has served its day of usefulness it is taken to pasture and given extra feed during dry months.

Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, Germany, England, France, and even poor, backward Spain made some provision for superannuated workmen. Not those employed by the government alone but industrial workers as well. We don't. Well, they can go to the pauper house and the potters' field.

Many private corporations provide pensions for superannuated employees. They say it makes for efficiency. This class includes even the union-despised, so-called "scab" Espee Co. May not be perfect, but it's something.

The caring for aged or disabled by near relatives, or a near relative, places a burden on some that others of us escape. This gives some of us an undue advantage in life. We all pay for education of the children whether we have none or a dozen. We would think it preposterous to be called upon to join in caring for the aged.

Not long ago a workman was killed in Oakland. He was at work on a delivery wagon. If he had been working for the railroad or express company, or for some individual, we would have said to the employer: "You must now pay his dependents nearly \$5000, even though it breaks you financially or entails great hardship." We in California have passed a law to that effect, for we call ourselves humane and wish to compel individuals among us to be humane like we are.

But this man worked for no ordinary person. He worked for a collection of individuals who apparently care less for their own employees than they would compel others to care for theirs. This man worked for all of us—the United States Government—post office department.

No compensation nor damages went to his family for we are exempt by the laws we have made to protect ourselves from such payment to the like of him and his.

When one of Uncle Sam's employees becomes aged (unless he belongs to the organized murderers) he is either retained in the service until totally incapacitated, holding back younger men and rendering the service less efficient, or is cast aside to shift for himself and possibly to become a burden on struggling relatives. The longest service brings no reward. The faithful servant of Uncle Sam works for all of us instead of one of us, to his misfortune. Not given the consideration of a fire horse, or a Spanish peasant, or an S. P. employee, or even as is given the low-down individual who spends his life in laziness training to kill his fellow-men at the behest of whoever might be in control of the reins of government.

The Hamil Bill, H. R. 5139, is now before Congress to remedy that situation. It aims to give Government employees a square deal by providing retirement and disability pensions. Are you for a square deal? Boost for it. Talk about it. Tell your friends. See that your Representative in Congress knows you want him to vote for it.

.....
Livy, in listing the virtues of Hannibal, says: "There never was a genius more fitted for the two most opposite duties of obeying and commanding; so that you could not easily decide whether he were dearer to the general or to the army; and neither did Hasdrubal prefer giving the command to any other, when anything was to be done with courage and activity, nor did the soldiers feel more confidence and boldness under any other leader."

FUNDS SHORT.

Because of lack of funds it became necessary to lay off 500 married residents of the city who had been paid out of the funds raised by the citizens' committee last Wednesday evening.

"Our funds are exhausted. We will not be able to furnish employment to anyone until the appropriation of \$10,000 by the Board of Supervisors becomes available next Monday."

This was the announcement made at headquarters of the unemployed, 1321 Mission street, by Assistant Superintendent W. A. Granfield, to the 500 unemployed men, all heads of families, when they appeared at headquarters Thursday expecting to be put to work.

"It is impossible for the Mayor or anyone else to authorize the payment of the \$10,000 appropriated by the Board of Supervisors before next Monday," said Supervisor Andrew J. Gallagher, who was responsible for getting the appropriation through the Board of Supervisors. "However, I believe we can borrow the money and keep the men at work. I think the Associated Charities or some other organization should be willing to advance us the money until Monday."

"If necessary, I will borrow the money myself and see to it that the 1400 unemployed married citizens of San Francisco are not forced to starve while waiting for this appropriation to become available."

There are more than 1400 citizens, all heads of families, registered at headquarters of the unemployed. There is plenty of work to be done, and all that is lacking is the money to pay these men wages.

NO ONE KNOWS.

By Marguerite Head.

Half the world has gone to war,
But the thing they're fighting for
No one knows.

Just how long we'll dine or sup
With the prices going up,
No one knows.

But the Steel Trust waxes fat—
(Though exactly what it's at
No one knows.)

And the Powder Trust's elated,
But the reason isn't stated—
No one knows.

When the cargo sails away,
It is not polite to say
Where it goes.

We can only grin and guess—
"Destination," states the press,
"No one knows."

If they send our stuff to war
And it doesn't suit the law,
No one knows.

What we're going to have to eat,
When they've sent away our meat,
No one knows.

But 'twill keep the soldiers strong,
And quite graciously prolong
All their woes.

So we mustn't say a word,
(If we did, we'd not be heard—)
"No one knows."

.....
Remember "Labor Clarion" advertisers. They advertise to get your patronage.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held January 29, 1915.

In accordance with Article VI of the Constitution, the Council proceeded with the election of officers for the ensuing term. President Gallagher appointed the following to supervise the election: Judges, George A. Tracy, M. T. Doyle and A. J. Rogers; tellers, Hugo Ernst, Thos. Riley, Frank Miller, W. Stanton, F. J. Thorpe and John Kane.

Meeting called to order at 9.30 p. m., by President Gallagher.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Musicians, Albert Greenbaum, Jos. J. Matheson, H. King, John W. Campbell, August L. Fournier. Bakery and Confectionery Workers No. 125—F. McCall. Bookbinders—Thos. P. Garrity, Adolph Pauli, C. J. Williams. Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen—Wm. Davidson, Al. L. Wilde. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From the A. F. of L., relative to dispute between the machinists and millwrights. From the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters, relative to the action of the A. F. of L. convention at Philadelphia regarding machinists' organization. From the A. F. of L., in reference to the Immigration bill; request contained therein complied with.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Mr. J. G. Lawlor, in reference to warning men and women to stay away from San Francisco. From Laundry Wagon Drivers' Union, requesting Council to levy a boycott on the California Wet Wash Laundry. From Thos. J. Mooney, relative to joining the Laborers' Union. From the A. F. of L., inclosing copy of communication from Millmen's Union, relative to withdrawing from the Council.

Referred to the Secretary—From the A. F. of L., in reference to dispute between the plumbers and gas and water workers. From Bottle Caners' Union, in reference to its wage scale.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From Alameda Central Labor Council and Vallejo Labor Council, sending names of delegates selected to act in the matter of securing pardons for Richard Ford and Herman Suhr.

Communication from Delegate Scharrenberg, protesting against remarks of delegates made Friday evening, January 22d, relative to members of the Immigration Commission. Moved that the communication be returned to the writer. Amendment, that the communication be filed; amendment carried.

Resolutions were submitted by Pile Drivers' Union relative to work on the State highway being done by non-union labor. Moved that the resolutions be adopted and the secretary instructed to comply with the request contained therein; carried.

Executive Committee—In the matter of the communication from the hoisting engineers relative to instituting its wage scale on the waterfront, committee recommended the same be indorsed. Recommended the indorsement of wage scale and agreement of steam shovelmen and dredgemen. On the complaint of Steam Fitters No. 590, complaining against machinists doing their work; machinists agreed to instruct its members to refrain from doing steam fitters' work, and therefore recommends that the complaint be filed. Recommended that the communication from the timber workers, Port Angeles, be filed. Communication from Mrs. G. S. Perry, secretary of the convention of National Child Labor, was considered; committee feels the Council is in no position to assist financially

and recommends the communication be filed. Amendment, that an appeal be sent to affiliated unions requesting them to donate to this worthy cause; amendment lost and the recommendation of the committee adopted. President Gallagher wished to be recorded as voting no on the recommendation of the committee, and in favor of the amendment.

Organizing Committee—Recommended that the sight-seeing guides, solicitors and sight-seeing chauffeurs be advised to affiliate with the Chauffeurs' Union, and further recommends that the union make special arrangements for admitting the sight-seeing guides and solicitors into the union at a nominal initiation fee; concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

New Business—President Gallagher called the Council's attention to the proposed appropriation of \$10,000 for the relief of the unemployed. Moved that the Council indorse the proposed appropriation of \$10,000. Amendment, that the appropriation be indorsed providing the men employed receive \$3 per day; amendment lost and the motion to indorse the appropriation was carried.

Report of Election Committee—There being no opposition for the offices of vice-president, secretary, financial secretary-treasurer, sergeant-at-arms, trustees, law and legislative committee, organizing committee, directors of "Labor Clarion," the chair declared them duly and regularly elected for the ensuing term, as follows: Vice-president, A. W. Brouillet; secretary, John A. O'Connell; financial secretary-treasurer, James J. McTiernan; sergeant-at-arms, Patrick O'Brien; law and legislative committee, Roe Baker, A. L. Fournier, E. E. Ellison, Thomas Riley, Theodore Johnson, A. W. Brouillet, Frank Judson; organizing committee, A. L. McDonald, John O. Walsh, T. E. Zant, W. G. Desepte, M. E. Decker, E. Guth, F. A. O'Brien, Herbert de la Rosa, William P. Bowser; directors "Labor Clarion," Andrew J. Gallagher, John A. O'Connell, A. Greenbaum, John O. Walsh, D. P. Haggerty; trustees, J. W. Spencer, M. J. McGuire, Charles Childs. The following candidates having received the highest number of votes were declared elected members of the executive committee: D. P. Haggerty, Theo. Johnson, Patrick O'Brien, Michael Casey, P. Flaherty, J. E. Dillon, Peter Fitzgerald, M. J. McGuire, Don Cameron, Geo. Flatley, J. J. Matheson, Alfred Steimer, W. G. Desepte.

There being three candidates for the office of president and none of them receiving a majority of all votes cast, and in accordance with the constitution, Bro. Fred Muller receiving the lowest number of votes was eliminated, thereby leaving James W. Mullen and Daniel Murphy as the two candidates for the office of president. It was moved that we hold another election next Friday evening in accordance with our constitution; carried. The chair appointed the following judges and tellers to serve next Friday evening: Judges, Geo. A. Tracy, M. T. Doyle, A. J. Rogers; tellers, W. Stanton, F. B. Williams, John O. Walsh, Vance Thompson, John Kane, Frank Judson.

Receipts—Steam Shovelmen, \$8; Gas and Water Workers, \$16; Steam Fitters No. 590, \$8; Plasterers, \$20; Elevator Constructors, \$16; Post Office Clerks, \$16; Cap Makers, \$8; Beer Drivers, \$16; Glass Blowers, \$48; Pavers, \$8; Sheet Metal Workers No. 95, \$4; Leather Workers, \$4; Label Section, \$3; Stockton Fund, \$105.50. Total receipts, \$280.50.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; office postage, \$5; Stenographers, \$51; Franz Goldstein, \$20; Underwood Typewriter Company, \$6.50; Label Section, \$3; Theodore Johnson, \$40; J. J. McTiernan, financial secretary, \$20; Patrick O'Brien, sergeant-at-arms, \$10. Total expenses, \$109.50.

Council adjourned at 11:55 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

S. N. WOOD & CO.

MARKET AND FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

Largest Coast Outfitters For MEN AND WOMEN

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF THE UNITED BREWERY WORKMEN

Union
Made
and
Bottled

Soft
Drink
AND
Mineral
Water

OF AMERICA
COPYRIGHT & TRADE MARK REGISTERED 1903

When drinking beer, see that this label is on the keg or bottle.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and Make the World Better

By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment, you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wages.



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.
UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE

CAN'T BUST 'EM

OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS

EAGLESON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Union Label Shirts and Underwear

WE SELL

BELL BRAND UNION LABEL COLLARS AND CUFFS
HANSEN'S UNION LABEL GLOVES
UNION LABEL UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY
UNION LABEL GARTERS AND SUSPENDERS
UNION LABEL NECKWEAR AND ARMBANDS
UNION LABEL COOKS' AND WAITERS' SUPPLIES

1118 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO

Also Los Angeles and Sacramento

CONVENTION CALL.

January 4, 1915.

To all affiliated leagues, affiliated trade union organizations and members—Greeting:

You are hereby advised that in accordance with the vote of the fourth biennial convention of the National Women's Trade Union League of America, the fifth biennial convention will be held in New York City, N. Y., beginning Monday, June 7, 1915, at 10 a. m., and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

Representation.

The membership of the convention shall consist of the following:

The three officers and the other six members of the executive board, with one vote each.

Each local league shall be entitled to send one delegate with one vote for every 25 members or fraction thereof, up to 500 members, and after that, one to every 50.

Each affiliated international union, trade union local, central labor body, and State federation of labor shall be entitled to send one delegate with one vote.

Every other affiliated organization shall be entitled to send one delegate with one vote.

In order to encourage interest in forming local leagues, members at large shall be given voice, but with no vote.

Only those leagues and affiliated organizations whose annual dues shall have been fully paid up sixty days in advance of the national convention shall be entitled to vote at the convention.

Credentials.

Credentials in duplicate are enclosed. The original credentials must be given to the delegate-elect and the duplicate forwarded to the secretary, room 1644, 127 North Dearborn street, Chicago, Illinois, not later than April 7th.

Purpose: The facts of women in industry have everywhere to be met with increasing knowledge if we are to achieve an efficient industrial democracy in the United States.

The calamitous effects of the terrible European war are being felt in more or less degree in every civilized country. The United States is already suffering through the dislocation of industry following upon the partial suspension of the world markets. The problem of unemployment is flinging us a sterner challenge and this condition of workers idle brings into bold outline the effects of unorganized women in industry. The danger of women being used as underbidders in an increasing number of trades must be squarely faced. There is only one woman among the hundreds of thousands forced to earn a living by grim economic pressure who will refuse to take the place of a man for lower wages. This is the organized woman, who recognizes the fundamental necessity of standing with men in the demand for equal pay for equal work.

And so the duty of the hour urgently demands that every affiliated organization be represented by its most experienced, thoughtful and faithful members who will bring to this pressing question of the trade union organization of women a rallying spirit of courage, faith in the future and common sense.

Business—The president will appoint the following committees from the delegates to assist in transacting the business of the convention:

Credentials, rules and order of business, organization, resolutions, legislation, committee on officers' reports, life and labor, education, votes for women, union label, constitution, special committee on training school for women organizers.

Accommodations—The New York League will arrange for the reception and entertainment of delegates.

Note—The place of meeting will be 43 East

Twenty-second street, headquarters of the New York League, and any further information regarding the convention or traveling arrangements for out-of-town delegates will be communicated in a later circular.

Faternally,

MARGARET DRIRIR ROBINS.

President.

S. M. FRANKLIN, Secretary-Treasurer.

ORGANIZING CAMPAIGN.

Samuel Gompers is sending the following letter throughout the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor:

"With the new year new responsibilities rest upon the working people of America. With new opportunities for the toiling masses comes the necessity of utilizing them to the best possible advantage. With new freedom comes the necessity of its appreciation and exercise.

"The enactment of the labor provisions of the Clayton Anti-Trust law, October 15, 1914, by Statute law declared that the labor of a human being is not a commodity or an article of commerce; that the normal, natural activities of workmen for the protection and promotion of their rights and interests are lawful, and that the interpretation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law, by which its terms were applied to the associated effort of the working people, no longer holds good in law. Thus, I repeat, the opportunities which are presented must be utilized by every honorable effort to organize the yet unorganized workers in every field of honorable human endeavor, and particularly of the working people.

"At the Philadelphia convention of the American Federation of Labor a number of resolutions were introduced with the above object in view. These were referred to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, and in turn by the executive council referred to me, with the direction that the organizers, aye, all earnest, active men and women in the labor movement of America, be urged, and I do urge them, to give their earnest, active co-operation in the work of organizing the yet unorganized toilers; to bring about unity, solidarity, and federation among the organized; to do everything within the power of each and all of us to make the lives of the workers more worth the living, and to aid in the abolition of all forms of wrong and the attainment of every right thus far denied.

"The particular instructions were to organize stenographers, typewriters, bookkeepers and office assistants; to organize elevator operators, porters and janitors; to organize the unskilled workers in every field of labor as well as skilled wage earners; to organize working women employed in homes and known as domestic or household workers; to organize local label leagues to be part of the Women's International Label League.

"While special attention is called to the class of workers above enumerated, the instructions hold good with reference to all workers, regardless of the character of work performed. Organization is the thing, and to that special attention is called with the earnest hope that the year and its opportunities may land us much nearer the three million mark. This call is for renewed energy, perseverance and persistence in the great organizing work of the American trade union movement, and to attain greater advantages for the wealth-producers of America."

When a person is so far engaged in a dispute as to wish to get the victory he ought ever to desist. The idea of conquest will so dazzle him that it is hardly possible he should discern the truth.—Shenstone.

Clarion Call to Men Who Labor

Buy your Shoes from the Store owned and controlled by members of Local 216, employed in the only Union Stamp Factory in the city.

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR MEN AND BOYS

OPEN TILL 6 P. M.
OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

UNION LABEL SHOE CO.

2267 MISSION ST.

Bet. 18th and 19th

**Demand the Union Label****On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings**

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

The German Savings and Loan Society

(The German Bank)

Savings Incorporated 1868 Commercial

526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

The following Branches for Receipt and Payment of Deposits Only:

MISSION BRANCH, S. E. Corner Mission and Twenty-first Streets
RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Clement and Seventh Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Haight and Belvedere Streets

DECEMBER 31ST, 1914.

Assets	\$58,584,596.93
Deposits	55,676,513.19
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,908,083.74
Employees' Pension Fund	188,521.05
Number of Depositors	66,442

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

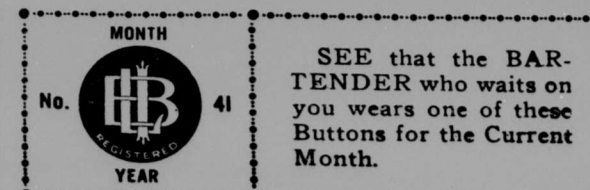
For the 6 months ending December 31st, 1914, a dividend to depositors of 4 per cent per annum was declared.

It's always fair weather
When good fellows get together

**Old Gilt Edge
Whiskey**

Rye

Bourbon



SEE that the BAR-TENDER who waits on you wears one of these Buttons for the Current Month.

Allied Printing Trades Council

525 MARKET STREET, ROOM 703.
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Douglas 3178.



FEBRUARY, 1915

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.	
**Intertype Machines.	
*Monotype Machines.	
Simplex Machines.	
(34) Art Printery.....	410 Fourteenth
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672 Haight
(48) Baldwin & McKay.....	166 Valencia
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co.....	120 Church
(73) *Belcher & Phillips.....	515 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....	140 Second
(196) Borgel & Downie.....	718 Mission
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus.....	346 Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N.....	880 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....	739 Market
(220) Calendar Press.....	912 Market
(176) *California Press.....	340 Sansome
(71) Canessa Printing Co.....	708 Montgomery
(87) Chase & Rae.....	1246 Castro
(39) Collins, C. J.....	3358 Twenty-second
(22) Colonial Press.....	516 Mission
(179) *Donaldson, Cassidy Co., The.....	568 Clay
(18) Eagle Printing Company.....	4319 Twenty-third
(46) Eastman & Co.....	220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.....	897 Valencia
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....	440 Sansome
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....	777 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.....	509 Sansome
(92) Garrad, Geo. P.....	268 Market
(75) Gille Co.....	2257 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....	42 Second
(140) Goodwin Printing Co.....	1757 Mission
(190) Griffith, E. B.....	545 Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....	3 Hardie Place
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co.....	20 Silver
(127) *Halle, R. H.....	261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros.....	47-49 Jessie
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....	259 Natoma
(216) Hughes Press.....	2040 Polk
(168) *Lanson & Lauray.....	534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.....	1203 Fillmore
(108) Levison Printing Co.....	1540 California
(45) Liss, H. C.....	2305 Mariposa
(135) Lynch, J. T.....	3388 Nineteenth
(23) Majestic Press.....	315 Hayes
(175) Marnell & Co.....	77 Fourth
(37) Marshall, J. C.....	48 Third
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.....	215 Leidesdorff
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....	362 Clay
(206) *Moir Printing Company.....	509 Sansome
(58) *Monahan, John & Co.....	311 Battery
(24) Morris-Sheridan Co.....	343 Front
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.....	445 Sacramento
(72) McCracken Printing Co.....	806 Laguna
(89) McLean, A. A.....	218 Ellis
(55) McNeil Bros.....	928 Fillmore
(91) McNicoll, John R.....	215 Leidesdorff
(117) Mullany & Co., George.....	2197 Howard
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.....	509 Sansome
(43) Nevin, C. W.....	154 Fifth
(187) *Pacific Ptg. Co.....	88 First
(59) Pacific Heights Printery.....	2484 Sacramento
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.....	753 Market
(143) Progress Printing Co.....	228 Sixth
(64) Richmond Banner, The.....	220 Sixth Ave
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....	5716 Geary
(61) *Rincon Pub. Co.....	643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and Mission
(218) Rossi, S. J.....	517 Columbus Ave.
(30) Sanders Printing Co.....	443 Pine
(145) S. F. Newspaper Union.....	818 Mission
(152) South City Printing Co.....	South San Francisco
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....	509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.....	136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The.....	147-151 Minna
(52) *Stacks & Peterson.....	1886 Mission
(29) Standard Printing Co.....	324 Clay
(82) Samuel, Wm.....	16 Larkin
(88) Stewart Printing Co.....	1264 Market
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....	1212 Turk
(63) *Telegraph Press.....	69 Turk
(177) United Presbyterian Press.....	1074 Guerrero
(138) Wagner Printing Co.....	N. E. cor. 6th & Jessie
(35) *Wale Printing Co.....	883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.....	30 Sharon
(36) West End Press.....	2385 California
(196) Wilcox & Co.....	320 First
(44) *Williams Printing Co.....	348A Sansome
(51) Widup, Ernest F.....	1133 Mission
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....	774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....	64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

(123) Barry, Edward & Co.....	215 Leidesdorff
(222) Doyle, Edward J.....	340 Sansome
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.....	569 Mission
(233) Gee & Son, R. S.....	523 Clay
(231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.....	509 Sansome
(225) Hogan, John F. Co.....	343 Front
(108) Levison Printing Co.....	1540 California
(175) Marnell, William & Co.....	77 Fourth
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....	251-253 Bush
(136) McIntyre, John B.....	523-531 Clay
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....	751 Market
(223) Rotermundt, Hugo L.....	545-547 Mission
(200) Slater, John A.....	147-151 Minna
(132) Thumler & Rutherford.....	117 Grant Ave.
(133) Webster, Fred.....	Ecker and Stevenson

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSERS.

(232) Torbet, P.....69 City Hall Ave.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(230) Acme Lithograph Co.....
S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial
(235) Mitchell Post Card Co.....3363 Army
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
(139) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome
(8) *Bulletin.....767 Market
(121) *California Demokrat.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(11) *Call and Post, The.....New Montgomery & Jessie
(40) *Chronicle.....Chronicle Building
(123) *L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.
(41) *Coast Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay
(25) *Daily News.....340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion.....316 Fourteenth
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The.....643 Stevenson
(149) North Beach Record.....453 Columbus Ave.
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The.....613 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
(7) *Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

(83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....572 Mission
(205) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.....
109 New Montgomery
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay
(202) Congdon Process Engraver.....311 Battery
(209) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.....118 Columbus Ave.
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....48 Third
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS.

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:

San Jose Engraving Co.....32 Lightston St., San Jose
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co.....319 Sixth St., Sacramento
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co.....826 Webster St., Oakland
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co.....327 E. Weber St., Stockton

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Philharmonic Circola Italian Band.
San Francisco "Examiner."
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
Southern Pacific Company.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Typographical Topics

The stated meeting of the union for January, held last Sunday, despite stormy weather, brought out the usual attendance. The secretary reported 27 traveling cards received during the month, and 32 withdrawn. Four deaths occurred in January—Daniel Connell, Geo. P. Garred, C. C. Travers and C. F. Waltham. Four applications for membership were received and three new members initiated. The newspaper and machine scale committee, which had been discharged at the December meeting, was reappointed and instructed to adjust some matters that have come up in connection with the arbitration proceedings since the committee was discharged. It was ordered that a referendum vote be taken on Wednesday, March 3d, on the Houston proposition to amend the constitution of the I. T. U. so as to prevent future gifts of value by conventions or in any other manner except with consent of the referendum. The 10-cent-a-week voluntary contribution for relief of members in distress was approved. The president was authorized to appoint a scale committee to negotiate with the employers in an effort to revise the book and job scale and the scale for machine operators in job offices. The scale committee was instructed to hold an open meeting at which machine operators and book and job printers will be invited to attend and give expression to their opinions regarding features of the new scale. This meeting will be held Monday evening, February 8th, in assembly hall, 702 Underwood Building, 525 Market street. The special committee appointed to submit five names of reputable physicians from which the union might select one to be known as the official physician, brought in a report in accordance with instructions. Dr. A. B. McGill was chosen. The special committee on reception of visitors en route to the Los Angeles convention of the I. T. U. reported satisfactory progress in its effort to raise funds for entertainment purposes. The delegates of the Allied Printing Trades Council made a comprehensive report of the work being carried on in connection with the campaign for the charter amendment which proposes to require the use of the union label on city printing. An assessment of 10 cents a week for five weeks was levied on all members working four days or more a week for the purpose of assisting in financing the label campaign. Members were requested to register for volunteer service in the campaign at room 703 Underwood Building, where headquarters have been established. As provided in the new agreement with the publishers, a special standing committee was created, which, in conjunction with a special standing committee representing the newspapers, will adjust all disputes arising under the new scale that cannot be otherwise settled. The president and secretary of the union will constitute the standing committee. Wm. G. Hoffman was elected delegate to the Labor Council and to the Label Section of the Labor Council. H. L. Cunningham was elected delegate to the Label Section.

Chas. F. Waltham, one of the union's pensioners, died in Berkeley on January 27th. Deceased had been in ill health for several years. He is survived by a widow, Mrs. Kate Waltham, and by his mother, Mrs. C. E. Atkinson. Waltham was a native of California, having been born in Sacramento County. He was 62 years old at the time of death. Interment was at Cypress Lawn. William A. (Billy) Needham, well known in newspaper circles in San Francisco, died January 20th at Council Bluffs, Iowa. He was 39 years of age.

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Label Section—Meets first and third Wednesdays, at 8 P. M., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 63 Commercial.

Associated Union Steam Shovelmen No. 2—Meet second Sunday each month at 12 o'clock at 215 Hewes Bldg.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker). No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roma Hall, 1524 Powell.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Bar-tenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, McCoppin and Valencia.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, secretary.

Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, Fifteenth and Mission.

Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Redmen's Hall, 3053 Sixteenth.

Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, Fifteenth and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, Fifteenth and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 419—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 Sixteenth.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 2337 Mission, Excelsior Hall.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Roma Hall, 1524 Powell.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, 1876 Mission; Headquarters, 1876 Mission.

Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Columbia Hall, Twenty-ninth and Mission.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue, S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.

Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, Roesch Bldg., Fifteenth and Mission.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall, J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.

Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.

Cooks No. 44—Thursday nights; Headquarters, 83 Sixth.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meets 1st Tuesday, Native Sons' Bldg., 414 Mason; Headquarters, 608 Pacific Bldg.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 316 Fourteenth.

Gas Appliance and Store Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Roesch Bldg.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; Headquarters, 1254 Market; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, Secretary, 1154 Market.

Holding Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 1254 Market.

Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Avenue.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 248 Oak.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Headquarters, 248 Oak.

Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.

Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 10 East.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Avenue.

Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m., and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at Labor Temple; Headquarters, Room 5, Labor Temple.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 316 Fourteenth.

Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.

Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth. S. Schulberg, Secretary, 1804 1/2 Bush.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, McCoppin and Valencia.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; Headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet by motion of union, Knights of Columbus Hall.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth. Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1254 Market.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., 74 Folsom.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 63 Commercial.

Sail Makers—Meet Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 194—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.

Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 248 Oak.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 316 Fourteenth.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third. John McGaha, Secretary-Treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesday, 704 Underwood Building, 525 Market.

Street Railway Employees—Jos. Cigulerre, 2444 Polk.

Sugar Workers—Meet 1st Sunday afternoon and 2d Thursday evening, 316 Fourteenth.

Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 24th.

Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Tailors No. 490—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; Headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.

Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, Room 701, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market. L. Michelson, Secretary-Treasurer.

Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 Seventeenth.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. W. F. Dwyer, Secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at Red Men's Hall, 3053 Sixteenth.

Waiters No. 39—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m., other Wednesday evenings, at headquarters, 14 Seventh.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 119 Mason.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia. Mrs. A. T. Wulff, Secretary.

Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

Notes in Union Life

The following San Francisco trade unionists have passed away during the week just closed: Lawrence Ledwich of the riggers and stevedores, Edward B. Higgins of the asbestos workers, Samuel H. Leavitt of the painters, Joseph Feeney of the shoe cutters, Thomas F. Kernan of the varnishers and polishers, Joseph B. Rodgers of the electrical workers, Frederick Rakeman of the cooks and John Murphy of the painters.

A total of \$8,457,150.50 has been expended in relief work among its members by the International Molders' Union during the past few years. This amount has been distributed as follows: Strike benefits, \$4,576,463; death benefits, \$936,946.25; disability benefits, \$105,200; sick benefits, \$2,522,373; out-of-work benefits, \$316,168.50. During the past month the local Molders' Union has paid a total of \$324 in sick benefits.

Langendorf, the baker, has promised to live up to the provisions of a special "Jewish agreement" submitted to him by the Bakers' Union. This agreement permits Langendorf to handle kosher bread on Sunday.

The citizens' committee having in charge arrangements for the celebration of the opening of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition has requested the Labor Council to appoint a special sub-committee to arrange for labor's participation in the demonstration.

James Brock, president of the International Steam Laundry Workers' Union, visited Stockton a few days ago and had a conference with labor officials of that city.

Prentice Shoaf has been elected delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council from the Post Office Clerks' Union, vice Joseph Phipps, resigned.

The Steam Shovelmen's Union has elected A. L. Wilde as additional delegate to the Building Trades Council.

United Laborers' Union No. 1 has withdrawn its delegate to the International Workers' Defense League and severed its affiliation with that organization. This action was taken, it is said, because certain organizations and individuals affiliated with the International Workers' Defense League are antagonistic to the American Federation of Labor.

The Moving Picture Operators' Union has levied an assessment of five cents per member for the Person Defense League. The union during the week has paid \$30 in sick benefits and made generous donations to sister unions in distress. Members are urged to attend the next regular meeting of the union, when business of importance will be transacted.

The Laundry Workers' Union has made a donation to the United Hatters' Union of North America. The last meeting of the union was addressed by International President James Brock. The union will give a social on the night of its first meeting in the new Labor Temple.

The Laundry Workers' Union of San Francisco during the past year paid \$1256 to other unions involved in strikes, and has paid death benefits to the amount of \$1225.75.

Steam Fitters' Union No. 509 has elected W. Newell delegate to the California State Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters, which will convene in San Francisco March 15th.

There is another kind of virtue that may find employment for those retired hours in which we are altogether left to ourselves and destitute of company and conversation; I mean that intercourse and communication which every reasonable creature ought to maintain with the great Author of his being.—Addison.

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The plans of Hoisting Engineers' Union to enforce its new wage scale on the waterfront have been indorsed by the Labor Council.

The new wage scale of the Steam Shovelmen's Union has been approved by the Labor Council.

The Labor Council has instructed its law and legislative committee to render a report on proposed charter amendments.

The A. F. of L. has awarded machinists jurisdiction over erecting and assembling machinery on the exposition grounds.

The Labor Council will ask the State Highway Commission to have bridges constructed by union labor.

With the consent of the Labor Council, the Chauffeurs' Union has extended its jurisdiction to include sight-seeing solicitors.

The District Council of Iron Workers has elected these officers: President, J. P. Curran; vice-president, J. Kindred; secretary-treasurer, J. Leahy; sergeant-at-arms, C. C. Morris; trustees, T. J. Wheeler, J. Kindred and C. C. Morris.

Thomas J. Mooney protested in writing to the Labor Council last Friday night against the action of United Laborers' Union in refusing his application for membership.

The Sailors' Union of the Pacific paid \$150 in shipwreck benefits to the members of the brig Lurline, which was wrecked recently off the coast of Mexico.

Thirty candidates were initiated at the regular meeting of the Laundry Workers' Union, held in the Labor Council chamber Monday night. The members voted to pay an assessment of 1 per cent to the Danbury Hatters' Union. It was also decided to hold a social the first meeting night in the new temple, now under construction. James Brock, president of the International Laundry Workers' Union, who recently returned from the East, delivered an interesting talk on business conditions in the East.

William Bowen, president of the Bricklayers'

International Union of America, was the principal speaker at a special meeting of the local organization in the Building Trades Temple Tuesday night. Mr. Bowen will also speak before the unions of Stockton, Oakland and San Jose. Mr. Bowen makes his home in New York City, with headquarters in Indianapolis.

Members are requested to attend the next regular meeting of the Moving Picture Operators' Union to entertain the report of the "1915 Movies Ball" committee. The union has paid \$30 in sick benefits, and has made suitable donations to sister locals in distress. The members were assessed 5 cents each for the Person Defense League. The sick committee will visit Frank Smith who is seriously ill at his residence 521 Seventh avenue.

James Hoppis, alias James W. Pearl, known throughout the country as a strikebreaker and gunman, and who took part in that capacity in the carmen's strike and the Light and Power Council strike in this city, was arrested last Sunday night as a counterfeiter. Hoppis recently engaged as a "spotter" for the United Railroads, and Seth Thompson, a conductor on the Mission street line, were arrested after secret service operators had found several plaster of paris molds for making coin in Hoppis' room in a Mission hotel. About one hundred bogus nickels, quarters and half dollars were also seized. Another conductor, C. A. Cole, on the San Mateo line, is also involved in the alleged counterfeiting plant.

Typographical Union No. 21 has levied an assessment of 10 cents a week on each member to finance the campaign in favor of the proposed charter amendment making compulsory the use of the Allied Printing Trades' label on all city printing. All unions affiliated with the Allied Printing Trades Council have taken like action. The proposed amendment has the support of organized labor in San Francisco.

ORPHEUM THEATRE.

The W. Horelik Ensemble, which numbers fourteen people and includes some of the most remarkable exponents of Russian folk dances that have ever appeared in this country, will head the Orpheum bill next week in their pantomimic sensation "In The Gypsy Camp," which is a story told without words of jealousy, hatred, love and beauty. It finishes with a sort of terpsichorean carnival during which is given an exhibition of cyclonic dancing that proved one of the greatest sensations New York has ever known. Charles Grapewin will appear in the domestic comedy "Poughkeepsie," which is one continuous laugh. He will be supported by Anna Chance, who is not only fair to look upon but an excellent foil for Mr. Grapewin's humorous acting. Butler Haviland and Alice Thornton will present the plotless, sobless comedy trifle "At Treuville," which is based upon the unfortunate incident of a young man who while in bathing has a portion of his attire taken from his bath wagon and the effort he unsuccessfully makes to reach his hotel unobserved. Santly and Norton, a pair of entertaining vocalists whose songs are garnished with comedy trimmings and who also introduce a bit of burlesque and a few minutes at the piano, furnish a thoroughly enjoyable act. Next week will terminate the engagements of Paul Armstrong's one-act satire "Woman Proposes"; Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Crane and Milt Collins. It will also be the last of the famous Metropolitan Opera House prima donna, Mme. Jeanne Jomelli, who has scored a most brilliant triumph.

LABOR DEPARTMENT ZONES.

The tentative arrangement of zones where government employment bureaus are to be conducted by the Department of Labor in an effort to bring the job and the man together is as follows: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Va., Jacksonville, Fla., Savannah, Mobile, Birmingham, Charles, S. C., New Orleans, Gulfport, Miss., Memphis, Galveston, Albuquerque, N. M., Cleveland, Chicago and Detroit, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Mo., and Des Moines. Denver and Salt Lake City, Helena, Mont., and Moscow, Idaho. Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Sacramento and Fresno. Los Angeles, San Diego and Tucson, Ariz.

We are bound to obey the truth and that to the full extent of our knowledge thereof, however little that may be. This obligation acknowledged and obeyed, the road is open to all truth—and the only road. The way to know is to do the known.—George Macdonald.

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